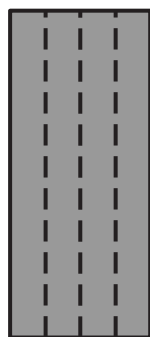


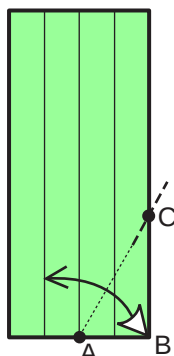
# \$ Flower

Copyright 1998-99 Stephen Hecht. All Rights Reserved

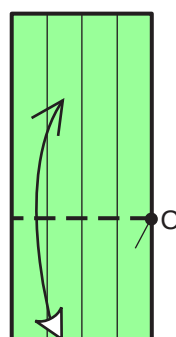
A dollar bill produces a model 100mm long with a bloom of 40mm diameter. The bloom is adapted from Herman Lau's Flower-in-a-Pot. That bloom can also be used here, resulting in a shorter stem and a smaller bloom diameter (but with 8 petals, not 6).



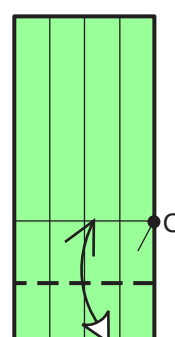
1. Valley-crease at quarters. Turn over.



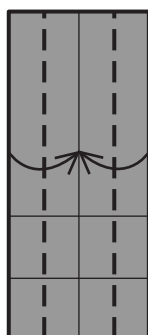
2. Pivot at A, bring B to 1/4 line, marking only at C.



3. Valley-fold and unfold at C.



4. Valley-fold and unfold halfway to C. Turn over.



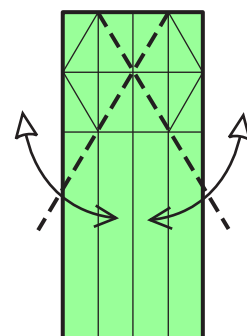
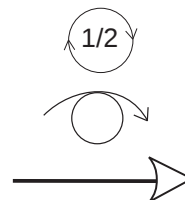
5. Swing in sides.



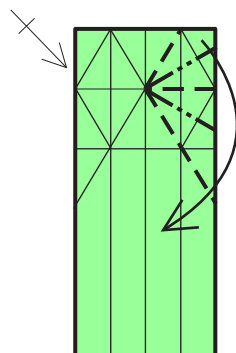
6. Swing up on existing crease.



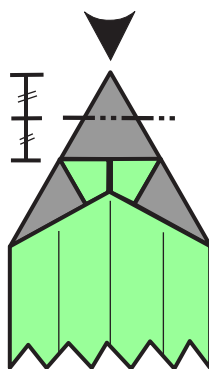
7. Valley and unfold through all layers of the upper flap. Unfold completely. Rotate half turn. Turn over.



8. Valley on existing creases, extending to edges.

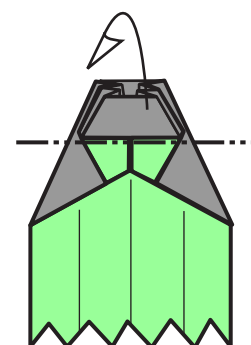


9. Use existing valley-creases to squeeze in mountain-fold angle bisectors. Repeat on left.



10. Sink hexagonally halfway. (Open out to find landmarks.)

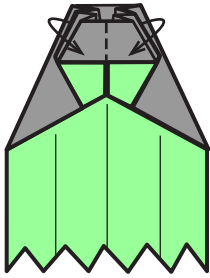
Alternate method, using Lau's 8-petalled flower:  
1. Crease at quarters.  
2. Water-bomb base at one end.  
3. Squash the 4 triangular flaps of the water-bomb base: two loose flaps in front, two flaps attached to the rest of the bill in back.  
4. Octagonally sink tip halfway.



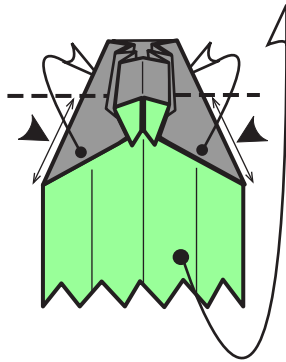
11. Mountain-fold entire top and unfold.

# \$ Flower (continued)

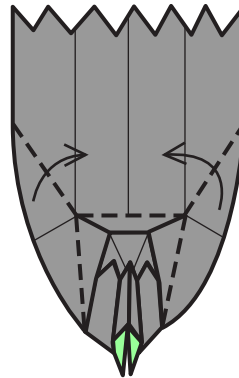
Copyright 1998-99 Stephen Hecht. All Rights Reserved



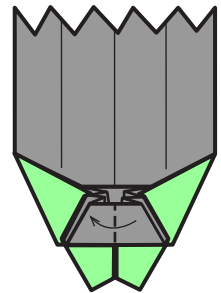
12. Gather up 4 edges perpendicularly.



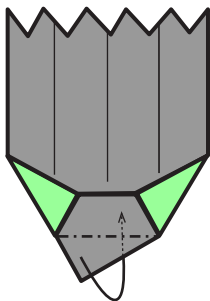
13. Wrap edges. Reverse below valley-fold (where indicated). Entire bottom of bill swings behind and up.



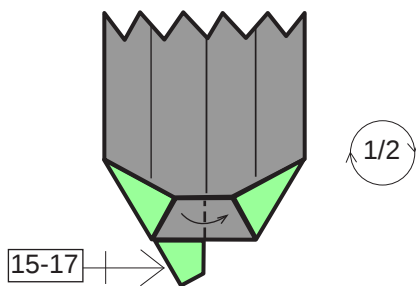
14. Continue collapsing on existing creases.



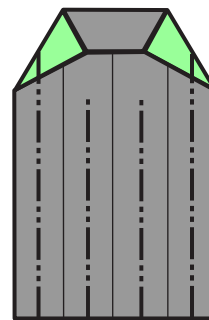
15. Note that the sunken assembly has remained fixed. Swing one flap to the left.



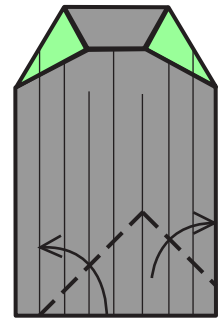
16. Mountain-fold on existing crease, tucking inside.



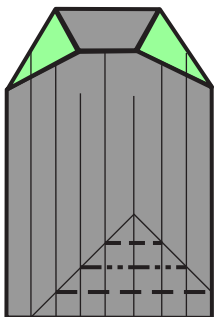
17. Swing flap back to the right. Repeat 15-17 on left. Rotate half-turn.



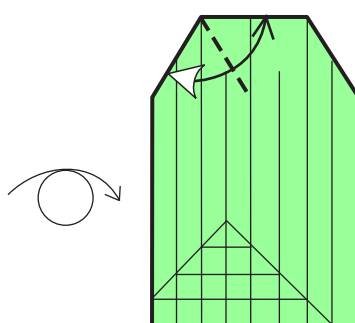
18. Add mountain-creases halfway between existing valleys. Inner ones don't have to go all the way up.



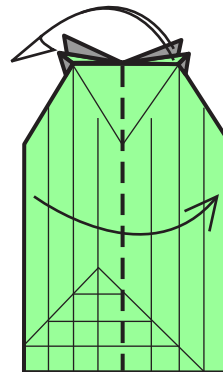
19. Crease forwards and backwards. Make the longer fold first, then use it to help locate the shorter.



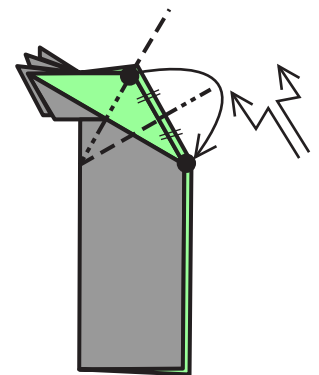
20. Add more creases. Turn over.



21. Crease angle-bisector, to center-line. Repeat on right.



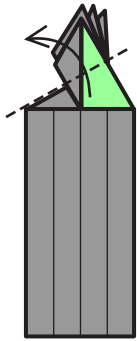
22. Fold model in half, swinging 2 small flaps to the left behind at the top.



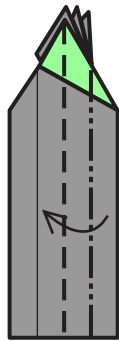
23. Outside crimp. Mountain-folds exist, valley-folds are new.

# \$ Flower (continued)

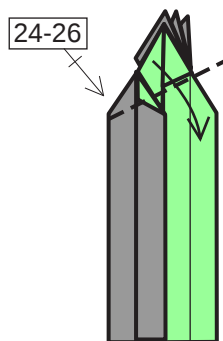
Copyright 1998-99 Stephen Hecht. All Rights Reserved



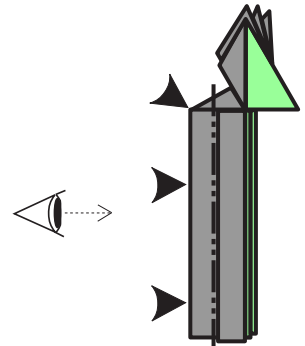
24. Lift one flap.



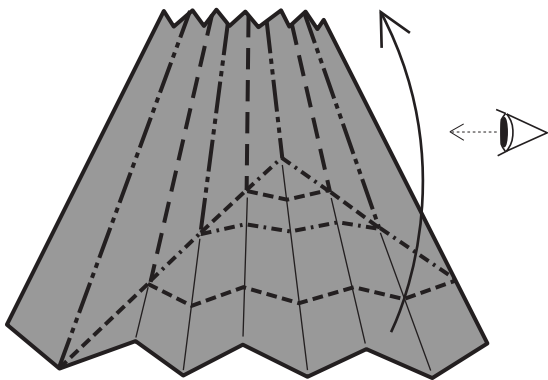
25. Pleat on existing creases.



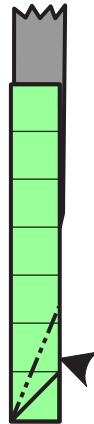
26. Swing flap back down. Repeat 24-26 behind.



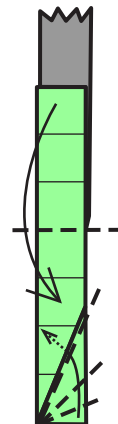
27. Sink long edge. Closed-sink and keep together at the top.



28. Spread pleats, reform creases from 18-20, Elias-stretching.



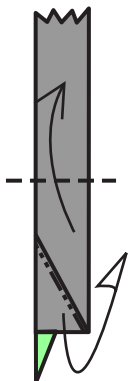
29. Closed sink upper layer on angle-bisector.



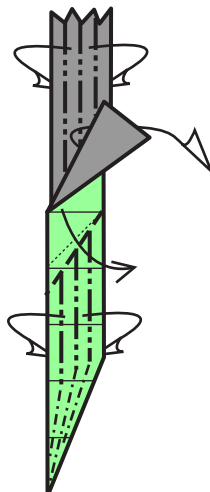
30. Roll and tuck inside sink. Swing flap down.



31. Closed-sink. Not quite an angle-bisector.



32. Mountain a single ply, flush with sink. Swing flap back up.



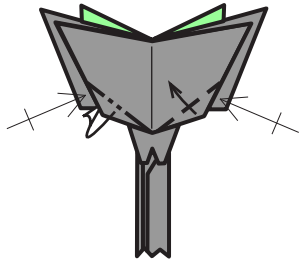
33. Outside reverse fold the leaf (valley is single-ply, mountain on dotted line). At the same time, mountain the stem in quarters, forming a tube. Where leaf joins stem, form tiny gussets to avoid tearing.

Tuck loose paper at tip of leaf inside, behind the sink from step 31. Curve and shape leaf.

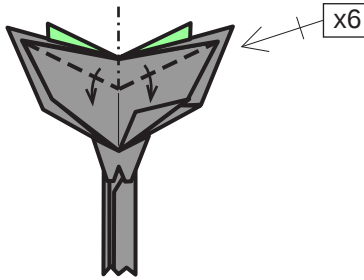
Rabbit ear stem where it joins the bloom.

# \$ Flower (continued)

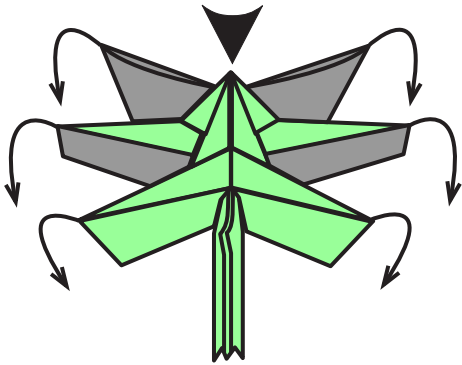
Copyright 1998-99 Stephen Hecht. All Rights Reserved



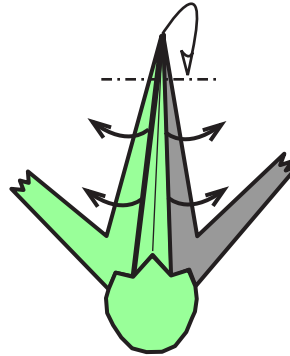
34. This is the view between the two thinnest petals. Valley and mountain the lower corners of the 4 "loose" petals, locking the base of the bloom.



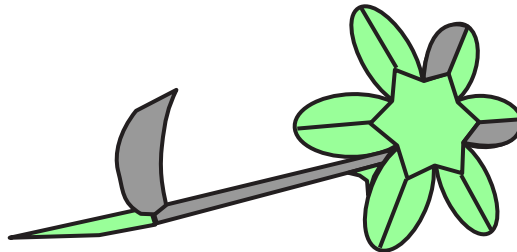
35. Reverse-fold top edges of all 6 petals (about 1/3 of the angle). Don't flatten.



36. View from above the bloom. Pull down tips of petals, while gently flattening the center.



37. This is a single petal. Open and round the sides of the petal, and mountain the tip behind. Flatten the underside of the petal, especially the thick petals adjoining the stem.



38. Finished. (Ok, so it's a generous picture, but you get the idea.)